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Martial Note.

This certificate of the Hon, HENRY L. STIMSON'S party regularity and aptitude on the nineteenth of October last:

" I am proud of the fact that although I have not sotten as far along in life as I hope to some time I have been for nearly twenty years a mem this State. I have worked my way up from capmin of an election district to the presidency of an Assembly club and through the different positions n the ranks of party service, and so I have got a pretty distinct notion of what the needs and the equirements of loyal party service are.

In that same speech of almost Littlepagian candor Mr. STIMSON described the provenience of his political ideals: " If to believe in the standards of public life which TREODORE ROOSEVELT has maintained ever since he became an Assemblyman in this State to to be Mr. ROOSEVELT'S man, I am proud of that title."

Here we have ambition, sapience and We presume that the Commander in elected Mr. STIMSON as the fittest man danger of losing their heads. in sight for the special duties of an office which has been administered with disprofession. If the President did not know what he was about, the fact will be soon and surely demonstrated. In choice will likewise be illuminated by future events.

No confidence is violated when we announce that in the strategies and tactics of personal promotion our unusually respected and generally beloved President can learn much, even at second hand, from the disciples of THEODORF ROOSEVELT. Now he has LOEB and Administration must consider it essential STIMSON.

Military Campaigns.

In an article upon the employment of airships in war in the Nineteenth Century for May Major H. BANNERMAN-PHILLIPS declares that " the mastery of the air must in future be a preliminary to vicwriter has a high opinion of the military limitations and refrains from speculating about the use of explosives by the operstors to inflict casualties upon camps, marching columns and fortified works In explanation of the dictum quoted

The side which comes out victor in this first encounter will have the immense advantage (in reasonably fair weather) of a birdseye view o the enemy's every movement which is not concealed by woods or thick undergrowth, besides the facility for transmitting orders and information, unhampered by anything save the elements while its opponents will be correspondingly at a disadvantage for the remainder of the campaign.

There can be no challenge of this conciusion. In every campaign there will always be weather when the aeroplane distance in an aeroplane from Etampes to Blois and back, 127 miles, without a In this light the instructions to Amstop in three hours and a half. Captain bassador Wilson are most important, 370 miles, in less time than an express Mexico is promptly and widely distrain could have carried him. M. PRIER'S flight from London to Paris, be seen in a more intelligent conception 250 miles, was made without alighting at the rate of sixty-three miles an hour. a friendlier attitude toward Americans It might be objected that only perform- in Mexico. ances in military manœuvres should count. Therefore Major BANNERMAN-PHILLIPS describes some of them:

" In Picardy, Lieutenant (now Captain) Ber LANGER, scouting for the Blue side on the 13th of September in a Bierlot monoplane, perceived the his reports induced General MEUNIER t. cease his attack and take up the line Hetomesnil Thieuloy-Hauthois. The same airman flew out and back from headquarters three times on the cially required scouting to be done, his efforts in a Farman biplane by a military aviator named MENAND) for the Red commander, General siderable importance, had reached the Red commander."

An army without aeroplanes would The latest prophetic volume of GIL-

equilibrium that he would have no opquestion when they are most wanted," and a violent storm would probably destroy the portable shelter of the aeroplanes of an army and wreck every estimates that aerial navigation is winter or early spring the aeroplane would be of only casual use to an army. His conclusion, therefore, is that while aircraft will be "excellent auxiliaries" they will not relieve the cavalry of the duty of reconnoissance.

The dirigible balloon's limitations are transport a General and his staff over terrain which must be studied, the and it is vulnerable to a lucky burst of tion the noble line: shrapnel against the envelope. The aeroplane is plainly the favorite with military men. The great bulk of the dirigible and the difficulty of housing it make it of doubtful utility in movements far from the base. Finally, the expense for practical politics is signed by the gen- of construction and maintenance is tleman himself, for he said at Oswego many times that of a large number of aeroplanes, which are easily transported from place to place and quickly made ready for service. The aeroplane will be particularly valuable to relieve of the regular Republican organization of mounted troops of much hard work in reconnoitring, and it will thus be possible to keep the horses fresh for rapid movements and heavy fighting to be undertaken when the enemy has lost

The Instructions to Ambassador Wilson.

the mastery of the air."

sent by Secretary KNOX to Ambassador WILSON is not to be found in the assurance that the United States has no intention of intervening in the affairs of Mexico-President TAPT's policy ought devotion; valuable qualities all, if they to be well understood by this time-but are not scattered in different directions, in the fact that it is a message addressed to the insurgents as well as the Federal Chief knew what he was about when he ists at a time when both sides are in

Mr. WILSON is directed to "use the language of this instruction," that is, tinguished success by EDWIN M. STAN- to deny "through the local press and TON, ELIHU ROOT, WILLIAM HOWARD otherwise" (there being great signifi-TAFT and other members of the legal cance in the "otherwise") "all foolish stories of intervention," and to let it be known or proclaimed that the United States is a good friend of Mexico, deits political aspect the felicity of the sires the "blessings of peace" for her. and "is not concerned with Mexico's internal affairs." Then follows an intimation that there could be only one cause for intervention, the failure of Mexicans to protect "American property and life in a neighboring republic.

This brief document was evidently

worded with the greatest care, and the and timely. The President had already given the Mexican Government complete The Part Airships Will Take in and official assurances of a pacific and disinterested policy. But the situation in Mexico had since changed rathe ominously, although the danger of complications growing out of the killing of Americans on American soil during fighting on the Mexican side of the frontory in the field." It is evident that the tier had been eliminated for the time being. The insurrection had spread value of airships, but he recognizes their and the resources of the Federal Government might be strained in coping with it, In some districts the maintenance of order was becoming difficult, and at any time a provisional government might be set up and incur the responsibility of protecting the lives and property of foreigners. In that event a feeling among the insurgents, who are not easily controlled by their leaders, that the United States was bent on intervention would be fatal to an honest purpose of the provisional government to protect Americans.

The time seemed to have come to reassure the people of Mexico on the point of the resolution of the United States Government not to interfere in their affairs, and to declare that there would can be operated safely and effectively. be no intervention so long as the in-Last year Lieutenants Matthon and surgents as well as the Federalists DESANGE of the French army made the gave American citizens the protection to which they were entitled.

BELLANGER flew from Paris to Bordeaux, and if the message to the people of tributed the consequences should soon of the purpose of the United States and

Gilbertus, Major Prophet.

A delicious American professor-all professors are entitled to be regarded he is not thinking about his dinner and he as delicacies or luxuries as well as necessaries is about to enrich an es- would be more desirable if the companies advance of strong Red forces against Beaudeduit. teemed weekly contemporary with articles on "Twelve Major Prophets," all living and some of them best selling. So common is the prophetic office and 18th of September, obtaining useful information, unction even in these graceless times; an American celebration on June 3, 4 and 5 but could only reconnoitre to the front. On the and yet the professor includes, if we of this year, and through its Mayor and left, the flank where his commander more esper remember, no uplifter in his prophetic Secretary invites Americans to visit. A majority. Think of the grasshopper little over 100 years ago Saint Dié harbored were unavailing on account of mist. Equally swarms of soothsayers in Kansas alone! a schoolmaster named Martin Waldser. Among the professor's prophets are MULLER, who undertook to publish an ele-BERNARD SHAW, H. G. WELLS, GILBERT mentary geography, in conjunction with K. CHESTERTON, and the heaviest of others, which was called "Cosmographiae these is CHESTERTON". We know him introductio." It struck him that it would Picquart. Flying on the 13th of September at an allitude of some 1,500 feet, he observed and noted these is CHESTERTON: We knew him be a good idea to apply to the new lands the strength of various hostile troops at 6.05, as a mountain; now, it seems, he is reported by AMERIGO VESPUCCI the name 8.55, 6.32 and 6.40 P. M., and by 7.40 P. M. the MAHOMET too. In the wicked old days result of his observations, which were of con- the prophets used to get stoned; now tinent portion of his map that name apthere must be many more prophets peared for the first time. than stones.

therefore operate against the enemy BERT, M. P., is called "Alarms and in the town, should consider itself the under a heavy handicap. But the Discursions." He doesn't know why; time about getting ready but this line. heavier than air machine is by no means the mania of a publisher perhaps; it will gather together the American Am a perfect medium of reconnoissance, books and parlor cars are named by the bassador, the French Foreign Minister Unless it flies at a great height the noise same overpowering genius. There is and other notabilities and present "life of its engines and propeller announces nothing alarming in it, unless it be Mr. size portraits of Waldenburg and

its coming, and it becomes the target CHESTERTON'S ferocity against Dukes; his colleagues to the Ambassador to "tes- CHIPS OF OLD WORLD POLITICS. of the sharpshooters and may certainly and he is always discursive. From the tify to our friendship with the Great Re be brought down by volley firing at a essay on "Gargoyles" it would seem height of three or four thousand feet. that he meditated a work with that Except on very clear and still nights it title, so thoroughly descriptive of the of all progress." could not be operated at all, and in true Chestertonian matter and manner. boisterous and fluky winds the aviator Gothic and grotesque, paradoxy sproutwould ascend in broad daylight at his ing from orthodoxy; surely the gar-celebration, it is a picturesque old town peril; moreover his attention would be goyle is Mr. CHESTERTON'S symbol and the starting point for excursions in the so strictly confined to maintaining precursor. There are differences be- Vosges Mountains, whose beauties not neath, however. The cathedral is many travellers in France take the time portunity to reconnoitre. As this British | quietly religious, whereas Mr. CHESTERofficer says, " wind, rain, snow or fog TON suffers from religiosity and cannot may render their employment out of the write anything from small beer to Sanskrit without throwing his religion in your face; a peculiarity of zeal and excessive protestation which makes us suspect that there is doubt in that machine. Major BANNERMAN-PHILLIPS mighty midst; that there are crackings Slide, Cornell and Panther and all that in that prodigious spout. Meanwhile practicable on the Continent only on a distinguished Semitic scholar has just 80 to 100 days in the year, so that in a warned us that Mr. CHESTERTON, trying campaign undertaken in the late fall, to account for the world, is "unwittingly Ghazzalian," that is, a follower of an Christian. Further and final proof that the mountain is MAHOMET. In no ingratitude are these things

set down. As journalists, shall we not be glad and proud of a Contributing much greater than the aeroplane's, ac- Prophet? And there is a solid quality cording to this military observer. To and quantity to all his work. His ideas of cheese, for instance, promulgated in "Alarms and Discursions," are worthy dirigible may be indispensable, but it of the most brilliant and caseiform is always at the mercy of high winds, talent. He quotes with just apprecia-

" If all the trees were bread and cheese. There is a vision of Cocagne; allegorically, of poetry and essays. There must be many men of good will and good digestion who would like to wander about the world, testing every cheese of talent in its home, not without thought also of its bread and its beer. Cheese! In terms of literature it is RABELAIS, MONTAIGNE, the Elizabethans, As to cheese, Mr. CHESTERTON'S intuitions and impressions are of the soundest. It is good, too, to have him pound the snobs who despise tourists and trippers; and he loves the country too well to enjoy himself thoroughly anywhere except in town. All your best ruralists are of the city.

Mr. CHESTERTON'S manner and methods are essentially rural. They consist in looking at things in general as The importance of the instructions the Hon. MICHAEL ANGELO TITMARSH looked at the landscape.

General Wood's Plan of a Reserve Corps.

General LEONARD WOOD'S opinion that it would be a mistake to increase Hay bill, is shared by many officers in close touch with the enlisted man.

A long term works well in England. where a career is made of service in the life offers few better opportunities to the private soldier. If a five year term were substituted for the present term of enlistment in the United States there would be a marked and alarming increase in desertions. Not even the would naturally fall into discredit when the heavy percentages were published. Some authorities would even reduce the present three year term to two, and the argument in its favor is by no means contemptible.

Whether General Wood's plan to form in readiness to be called to the colors for the consideration of two dollars a month is practicable or desirable may be doubted. If we understand him he would not encourage reenlistment deeming it of more importance to create gradually a reserve corps. But it is the experienced soldiers in the army who are of the most value, men of at least two enlistments. The long term in England makes excellent fighting men and capable noncommissioned officers Reenlistments should be encouraged, Let the reserve corps consist of men who do not want to stay in the army. More over, the difficulty of obtaining recruits is to be considered. There are slack seasons when it is impossible to fill the

Three years soldiering in time of peace does not make a lasting impression upon a man. An ex-soldier before long would rate below a National Guardsman in effectiveness. It may be doubted, too. whether for two dollars a month most of the reservists would appear for the biennial drill which General Wood recommends. Unless the country is prepared to spend a considerable sum of money on a reserve corps upon a more ambitious plan than that proposed, it is submitted that it would be better to place entire dependence upon the National Guard. With closer contact with the regular army it is increasing steadily in soldierly value.

It is possible now to order your dining car meals in advance when planning a railroad journey, making selections from the railroad's menu while purchasing tickets.—Despatch from Chicago.

There is a time for everything. Usually when the traveller is purchasing his ticket has not developed an appetite for it. It would improve the fare and protect the traveller from ptomaines.

The little town of Saint Dié in Lorraine. close to the German border, is going to have

It is natural, therefore, that Saint Did on the strength of that little book printed time about getting ready, but this June

public, our sister, and to the vitality, dating from so many years ago, of a city in the Vosges which has ever been in the van

Visitors will find the trip to Saint Die well worth their while. Apart from the to inspect. Nancy is not far off on the French side, nor Strassburg on the Ger-

In the gathering of 120 Vassar girls in camp on Slide Mountain in the southern Catakilla the influence of JOHN ROUGHS may be seen. Woodland Valley rugged and remote country where the bear still roams and which the ordinary vacation enters not has long been the favorite "stamping ground" of JOHN of Slabsides. The Vassar undergraduated dote on his books and visit him at Slabillustrious Arabian philosopher and no sides to sit at his feet and absorb bird lore. If the rocky height of Slide rings with the aughter of 120 Vassar girls it owes the novel experience to the inspiration of the sturdy old naturalist.

THE SUFFRAGIST PARADE. Why, in the Opinion of a Woman, It Was

Not Representative. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: sorts and conditions of women should have been represented in the Fifth avenue parade the other day in order to set forth fairly

our female voting resources.

There should have been negresses, rang ing from the best educated and most thoroughly respected class to those who persist in throwing refuse out of windows and There should have been women from the slums, the kind that sit half drunk on the curbstone with their feet in the gutter-all visitors in certain wards have seen them-and who if disturbed in their gossip with their cronies have been seen to slap a crying infant into unconsciousness or box a screaming four-year-old child till it falls into the dirty street. And there should have been specimens of the "clite," smart in perhaps unpaid for finery. These might, however, be abroad, or South, or yachting, or in expensive annitariums, or at Reno. And there should have been immigrant women who do not speak English but who could doubtless be lured to the polls by promise of some of the myriad things they lack. I forbear to add to the list.

All such as these would be entitled to the yote under "equal suffrage." It is no argument that every objectionable woman can be matched by an objectionable man. Why double the present difficulty? If this struggle were for a restricted male ballot it would ppeal to many women as strongly as equal suffrage repels them.

New York, May 13. A Silent Woman. heir cronies have been seen to slap a grying

Prescott, the Capital of Rest, Prescott. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Noting on the editorial page of THE SUN of April 28 the request of "R. E. Tired," dated New York, April 28, "Oh, Where Shall Rest Be Found?" I submit the following facts, the term of enlistment in the army from three to five years, as proposed in the Hay bill is shared by many officers in the United States chemist at Washington and the Chief Observer of the United States Meteorological Bureau, Washington. Prescott, Yavapai county, Ariz., eltitud

5.347 feet, has the finest all the year round where a career is made of service in the out of door climate in the United States, of army, for the reason chiefly that civil so far as known on this continent. Mountain spring water piped twenty miles from living springs has been pro-nounced absolutely pure by the United

Air singularly dry, pure and tonic; skie clear and blue all day, 240 days in the year average of but forty entirely overcast days jutant-General would keep the discontented ones in the army. The service Temperature, maximum summer, 95 to in the year for ten years; relative humidity Temperature, maximum summer, 95 to 98 degrees: mean for coldest months, Janu-

ary and February, 35 to 38 degrees. MALCOLM A. GRASER. PRESCOTT, Ariz., May 9.

Naturalists in the City Hall Park To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: They were two citizens who had paused in the City Hall Park to enjoy the beautiful May weather and oba reserve corps by persuading soldiers serve the newly arrived migrants hopping about on the expiration of the three years rubleund nose: the other was his antithesis, so to They got into conversation, which presently developed into the following:

First Citizen—Yes, sir; I was always very fond

of birds. Now, that there is a robin.

Second Citizen—A robin! Ain't you mistaken?

First Citizen—No, sir. That's a robin. First Citizen-No, sir. That's a robin. Second Citizen-Well, I think it's an oriole First Citizen-An oriole! Say, triend, did you

Second Citizen—Yes, lots.

First Citizen (sarcastically)—With your eyes. Second Citizen—Yes, with my eyes. I don't se birds with my nose.

And they parted with evident signs of mutual

contempt.

They were both wrong, however. The bird was a redstart.

M. NEW YORK, May 12.

A Friend of the Dog Upon the Owner's Re spon sibility. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a letter

to THE SUN Mr. R. H. Thompson says: "If one single child has lost its life, and how many have, isg't that reason enough to do away with dogs?" No, that is not reason enough; else the firs or any subsequent case of manslaughter justified

or any subsequent case of manaingner justined the extermination of mankind.

Mr. Thompson should acquaint himself with the good qualities of the dog, and the loyalty which a dog shows for a human being will be a revelation to him. Let him go to a Madison Square Garden show and he will realize that the dog will never lack friends and defenders.

Owners of dogs should carry full responsibility. Owners of dogs should carry full responsibility

The master of a dog who permits his charge to become a nulsance by unprovoked bite or pro-longed barking should be punished sufficiently to make him consider the rights of others. urban and suburban communities dogs should be kept in the house or in the stable at night. JAMES C. MARRIOTT.

NEW YORK, May 13.

Lonisiana's War on the Water Hyacinth. Opelousa correspondence New Cricans Time

A meeting was held here to start a Statewid movement looking to the destruction of the water hyacinth, which is rapidly taking possession and rendering the streams not only useless for drainage and navigation but is also destroying the fish which have hitherto abounded in these

It is expected that the movement started a

When Cricket Playing Was a Crime.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Until a century and a half ago our great national pastime in fact figured in the statute book as a crime. The game was declared illegal in the time of Edward IV, owing to its having become so popular as to interfere with archery, the then aport of kings. The law against it was vigorously ced, and every person convicted of playing the game was fined £10 or sent to prison. It was not until the formation of the famous Hambledon Club in 1749 that the statute was repealed.

The German Drama in Astor Place. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An editorial article in The Sun of May 11 says that the German theatre in this town "does not seek, as the Yiddis theatre seeks, to make itself a part of the new life and other local dramas produced in the German tongue by Herr Adolfi at the old theatre in Eighth reet (Astor place) not so many years ago? NEW YORE, May 18, PLATGORE.

Gamehoe William the Conquerer. From the St. Louis Globe Damocrat.
When Senator Stone could not get ice Scotch in a Pullman diner It was not the ice he fought for, but the peace of mind disturbed by

Division Among Turkey's Ralers If the Committee of Union and Progress has no ctually split into two factions, it is only because the element which has hitherto exercised control in the Turkish Parliament has made timely con-cessions to the "insurgents." or radical members. The latter are in the majority in the committee party in the Chamber and at a recent meeting of

party in the Chamber and at a recent meeting of the party—we would call it a easeus—they carried things with a high hand.

All the Ministers were present and 178 Deputies besides. When it came to a vote, the insurgents had 110 to the conservatives' 68, so the entire radical programme as embodied in ten declara-tions was adopted and all the Ministers affixed their signatures to it. These are the declarations: 1. Deputies shall not engage in business depend-ing on State concessions nor represent private interests in Government affairs.

ing on State concessions nor represent private interests in Government affairs.

2. Deputies shall not hold public offices.

3. Deputies shall not enter the Cabinet without the authorization of two-thirds of the enrolled embers of the party expressed in a vote taker

4. There shall be absolute respect for the laws and Ministers shall bear their responsibility is

5. The party shall work as in the past for the union of the races of the empire and for the development of commerce, agriculture, industry and education, in accordance with the needs of the

the empire of Occidental civilization and prog-ress, while respecting public morals and national and religious usages.

7. The historical traditions of the empire shall be followed and maintained within the limits of

be followed and maintained within the limits of the Constitution.

5. Statutes shall be prepared regulating the appointment and dismissal of functionaries.

9. Proposals shall be submitted for the modi-fication of certain articles of the Constitution relating to the sacred rights of the throne and of the Khalifate, with the object of maintaining the balance of the three seaters.

balance of the three estates.

10. The party shall oppose the intentions and activities of societies organized for certain special, secret purposes.

Some of these articles of faith may seem cryptic

some or these articles of raith may seem crypus and nearly all platitudinous, but they are re-garded as all but revolutionary in Turkish poli-tics. Many of the prophets opine that the Com-mittee of Union and Progress at Salonica will not accept them. There is a difference of view as to whether it can force the Deputies to take a back track and rescind the declaration. Some believe a split in the party and in the committee is sure to result. Others say that the mere adop-tion of the declarations is a deathblow to the com-mittee as the deminant force in Turkish politics. On the whole, it looks as if the insurgents had the best of the situation. It is said that they can count on the support of the army, and, even more than the Saiosica committee, the army is the real ruler of Turkey. Those who pretend to know the ruler of Turkey. Those who present to know the insurgent programme say that it contemplates the expulsion of the present Cabinet headed by Hakkil Pasha and the calling of Mahmoud Chefket Pasha, the overturner of old Abdul Ramid, to the Grand Vizierate, with Himil Pasha, former

the Grand Vizierate, with Hilm! Pasha, former Premier, as Minister of Finance.

As a whole, the situation does not encourage the friends of Turkey nor those who hoped for the normal development of a constitutional régime. Even the assertion of themselves by the 110 insurgent deputies can hardly be taken as a hopeful sign from the parliamentary point of view, for it is plain their victory consisted in imposing their will upon the Ministers by extra-parliamentary action. It is also plain that, however it may be designed to work, the Grand Vizierate of Chefket Pasha would be essentially a military dictatorably. Pasha would be essentially a military dictatorable. Pasha would be essentially a military dictatorable. Nothing in the crists is more curious than the impotency into which the Suitanate has fallen. One never hears of poor Mohammed V.; no politician ever seems to dream of considering his views.

a director of the Deutsche Bank—the most prom-ment of the siz directors, they say—so whenever he discusses finance Europe listens. In a recent speech in Paritament he told Prussia that it was a primary obligation to lighten the burden of the taxpayer in time of peace, because on him would fall the enormous costs of war.

The next war, the military experts say, will cost thousands of millions of dollars. Nothing the world has ever witnessed can be compared with the expense of an up to date struggle between great European Powers. It must occur, then, to every thoughtful person to ask where the money

to come from.

The first answer is negative; it is that the funds will assuredly not come from abroad. No for-eigner will lend to a belligerent. The moment a nation goes to war it will find its credit cut off. Nobody will lend to it, and nobody will sell to it except for spot cash. Therefore, whatever money is needed for carrying on its business and for

meat. It is a question if even then enough money can be raised. In the last resort money may have to be obtained at ruinously usurious rates from neutrals, and then the resources of the coun-try are mortgaged indefinitely to wipe out the

The time to think of all this, Herr Gwinner points out, is the present. This is the time to pegotiate loans, when money is relatively cheap and easy. Now is the time to allow the citizens to roll up profits and accumulate reserves that can be drawn on at the hour of need, perhaps rithout impairing the original working capital

without impairing the original working capital of the country.

Cancellation of the annual Prussian deficit was the immediate occasion of the banker's talk. He thought it was necessary to accompile this without increase of tazation. One of the steps which he proposed for the permanent equilibration of the Prussian treasury was the amortization of the debt of the State railways, which, he remarked incidentally, have a present market. remarked incidentally, have a present marke value of fitteen milliards of marks, or about \$3,-730,000,000. These being once free and clear, he said, would bring such profit to the State that its financial problem would be greatly simplified. Unfortunately, his plan of amortization re-quires a period of fifty-six years for its complete

Conciliation in Hungary.

A recent speech made in the Hungarian Parliament by Count Tisza, the bead of the Nationalist party, seems to show a wholly new spirit toward the minority or non-Magyar section of the population. It breathes a spirit of tolerance and fair play hitherto unheard of in the heated politics of the country. It indicates a policy which if honestly pursued may soon put an end to the racial and linguistic bittenness which has torn the country for a century.

According to the census just taken the total population of Hungary is about 22,000,000 of people. Of these, some 14,000,000 are Magyars: the rest are Serbs, Slavonians, Croats, Rumanians, Germans, and of other kindred races. Hereto-fore the tyranny of the Magyar majority has poen so great that not even the amailest official places and bonors were open to the people of other races and every possible obstacle has been thrown in the way of teaching their languages. is where Magyar was not taught have be

teach it to their pupits.

Now comes Count Tisza openly proclaiming liberty for all. Henceforth, he announces, all alike. Serbs, Croats, Rumanians, shall have the free right to use their languages and to teach them. Magyar will no longer be obligatory in schools or churches. The doors of the public service shall be thrown wide open to all. Hun-gary will henceforth have prefects of every race represented in the population, chosen only for fitness and not because of descent from one race or another. It is true that Magyar is to remain the official language of the State, but this is only

the official language of the State, but this is only reasonable as well as convenient, it being the mother tongue of two thirds of the people, while the remaining third is divided up among five or six distinct languages.

The great importance of Count Tisza's declargetion is that the Nationalist party forms a great majority in the governmental combination in the Chamber of Deputies, and the Premier, Count Khuen-Herdevary, and all the members of his Ministry belong to it.

French Socialists Split.

The Unified Socialists are no longer one. There a achism in the following of Jaures in the French Parliament and the "reformers" have constitute themselves the Socialist Independent group. They are headed by M. Jules Guesde, Deputy for the Lille district in the Department of the Nord. who is a long haired, long bearded individual with a picturesque record. He was imprisoned under the Empire for political agitation and was con-demned to a five years penalty as a leader of the Commune in 1871. He took refuge in Geneva. however, and only returned to France under amnesty in the.

He has been is journalism and politics over

since as an ultra Socialist, holding a seat in the THE BEST HUNDRED CATROLIC Chember off and on. His specialty is irrecon-cliable opposition to any sort of cooperation by Socialists in the government of the country by Socialists in the government of the country by a "bourgeois" Ministry. In principle, he and Jaures are in accord on this point, but they dis-agree as to its application to the present Cabinet headed by M. Monts. At a recent Unified Socialist congress held at

by a "bourgeois" Ministry. In principle, he and Jaurès are in accord on this point, but they disagree as to its application to the present Cabinet heeded by M. Monis.

At a recent Unified Socialist congress held at St. Quentin the quarrel took the form of an interchange of personal abuse. Guesde and his following reproached Jaurès à Co. for voting with the Government just after it took office to provide money for a new subsecretaryship in the Ministry. The Guesdists shouted that the Monis Ministry was a pack of brigands and bourgeois, not one bit better than that which preceded it, the Ministry of Aristide Briand. It was not to be trusted, and the proletarist could expect nothing from it.

We are faced with difficulties of definition. See a book Catholic because a Catholic because a Catholic point of view? For the purposes of a list of Catholic books the qualifications must be only that they have been written by Catholics. Once this definition is laid down, our difficulties only increase. Shall we class, say, St. Thomas Aquinas and Mr. T. P. O'Connor together as Catholic authors? Shall we becket cheek by jowl with St. Bonaventure?

the projectariat could expect nothing from it.

Jaurès and his faction repiled by pointing out
that the Monis Cabinet had freed from prison a number of railroad employees who were locked up for acts of sabotage (injury to persons and de-struction of property), and it had reemployed a number of strikers on the State railways. Fursumber of strikers on the State railways. Further, it had tried to compel the railway [companies to reinstate strike leaders and had threatened to make life hard for them if they didn't comply. Here was a record, Jaurès urged, which certainly deserved recognition by Unified Socialists.

The Gueede element couldn't see it. So the party split. Perhaps the most amusing phase of the affair is that the division rather strengthens

the Monis Ministry, which could only hope for support from Jaures and his followers semi-occasionally, and is in fact in no way dependent n them. Jaures has been lambasting the ernment with unusual virulence in the last to o weeks over the Moroccan situation. The fewer votes he can muster the better for Monis, who relies for his majority upon a bloc composed of essentially republican Deputies, which takes in all the groups between the right and the extreme left, and furnishes, for the time being, large working majorities.

Austra-Bulgarian Rapprochement. Signs are multiplying of that drawing together of the rulers of Austria and Bulgaria which occasions such tremors in Turkish Government circles. The Emperor Francis Joseph has con-ferred the Austrian Order of the Golden Fleece

In anticipation of this event the inspired Aus trian press is working up a cordial reception for the new Czar of Bulgaria. They harp on the fact that Ferdinand in his saiad days was an officer in the Austrian army and that he was highly popu-lar in the dual momerchy. They asseverate that the ancient bonds of friendship between him and the Emperor. King have never been broken. the situation is specially galling to St. Peteraburg as well as alarming to Constantinopie. It is a deadly blow to whatever remained of Russia's prestige as protector of the Balkan peoples.

Chinese Schoolgirle.

Pekin correspondence London Times.
A friend of mine, who has just returned to Peki

A friend of mine, who has just returned to Pekin from Yunnan, sends me the following interesting note on the conditions prevailing in that part of Yunnan which adjoins British territory:

"The change that will tell most for the good of the province is the spread of the educational movement. In she Tall and Yungchang prefectures many new schools have been opened, where teaching is being conducted on new principles. Formerly any dirty little cubicle served as a schoolroom, and a crowd of unkempt youngsters, presided over by an ill paid, bespectacled pedagogue, produced appalling discord by recitent key, passages from the classics. Now one enters a spacious, well lighted room, with orderly rows of desks, where sit the boys poring more or less sliently over their tasks. Only five years ago a Yunnanese girl who could read was a rarity, on who could both read and write a phengmenon.

Now in every town one or more buildings bear outside the legend in Chinese. Elementary School for Girls, and any morning one may meet be les of little maidens bound thither, ciad in long, dark blue gowns, and with their hair in neatly plaited queues. None but girls with natural feet are admitted to these schools, a sensible rule which the officials are determined to maintain. For the foot binding custom is dying hard in Yunnan. There are two simple reasons for this. In the first place rank own one or two slave girls, who strict cus with the idea of distinguishing her daughters from

he Court of King's Bench. This was the case known to lawyers as "Old Booty's Case" and was Captain Barnaby produced thirty witnesses (cap-tains and sallors) to testify to the fact that they had also at the time mentioned, in May, 1987, seen Old Booty or his apparition disappear into the

by the ship's log books, by which the remarkable fact appeared that allowing for the difference in time the appartition was seen at the moment of Old Booty's death. With such evidence before him the Lord Chief dustice summed up strongly in Captain Barnaby s favor, saving, according to the report: "Lord have mercy upon me and grant that I may never see what you have seen. One, two, three witnesses may be mistaken, but thirty never." And so Mrs. Booty lost her case.

An Iowa School Chicken Rosst.

From the Journal of Education, It is as true as it is strange that in lowa many rural schools are so attractive that city boys are sent out of the city to attend the rural school. I know one country school in which there are six children from city schools. A "chicken roast" is the latest school attraction that I have known. A teacher is making the schoolhouse the centre of social life for the district. She does not like the idea of having a dance in the school, and she will not have kissing fracases, so she plans various social functions with stunts and games that have abundance of life, that are new, that are harmiess. She does quite a little along the line of refreshments, and every one takes a part in the preparation as well as in disposing of the feast. The greatest success she has ever had was a

From the Los Angeles Times.

The fact that ice is plentiful and cheap makes living in Persia more pleasant than it would otherwise be, and the fact that it can be obtained at all is indicative of the ingenuity of the people of the country. The ground is so porous that water percolates through quickly. There are therefore few rivers or lakes from which ice can be obtained, and it is seldom so cold in any part of Persia that ice of a thickness suitable for packing would form under the direct rays of the sun. The Persian obtains his ice by making a sun. The Persian obtains his ice by making a shallow pool and building a high wall which will protect it from the sun. A thin layer of ice will form; this he floods at night with water, and so nothing of Erckman-Chatrian or Jules Verne. he goes on adding inch to inch until he car block of considerable thickness

Colonel T. W. Higginson's Version of the First Ode of Sappho. From a letter in the Boston Transcript. Beautiful throned, immortal Aphrodite, Daughter of Zeus, begulier, I implore thee, Weigh me not down with weariness and anguisi O thou most holy!

Come to me now, if ever thou in kindness Hearkenedest my words—and often hast thou hearkened— Heeding, and coming from the mansions golden Of thy great Father,

Yoking thy charlot, borne by the most lovely Consecrated birds, with dusky tinted pinions, Waving swift wings from utmost heights of Heav Through the mid-ether; Swiftly they vanished, leaving thee, O goddess. Smiling, with face immortal in its beauty, Asking why I grieve, and why in atter longing I had dared call thee;

Asking what I sought, thus hopeless in desiring Wildered in brain, and spreading nets of passion-Alas, for whom? and saidst thou, "Who has harme thee, O my poor Sappho?

Though now he files, ere long he shall pursue the fearing thy gifts, he, too, in turn shall bring their Loveless to day, to merrow he shall won thee, Though thou shouldst spurn him."

Thus seek me now. O holy Aphrodise! Save me from anguish: give me all I ask for. Gifte at thy hase ask time shall be the glor Sacred protector!

From the Rosary Magasine.
We are faced with difficulties of definition

Boethius and Friar Bacon?
We have barred theology because the list is for laymen; but shall we exclude law, medicine and philosophy? The great anat-omists Sylvius, Fallopius, Steno-were all Catholics; the great lawyers—Suarez, San-chez, Glanville, Tocqueville, de Maistre, Bracton-mostly belong to the church, but their works are scarcely what one contemplates when one speaks of "Catholic authors."

To make a start, one must begin with the Bible. To the mere layman it appears that Dr. Barry has been a little less than generous to the Douay and Reims Testaments, considered as literary documents, in his recent Dublin Review articles, and Father Pope's faint praise scarcely neutralizes his severity.

If the Bible be the first Catholic book what shall be the second, the "Imitation of Christ" or St. Thomas Aquinas's "Against the Gentilea"? Did not Huxley, arrogant, agnostic and fire eating foe of faith, look on the "Summa" as the most marvellous work ever written? To determine the hierarchical order of Catholic books is too big a task. I shall simply heap together a few score of what may be considered among the best of them, and let wiser heads evolve order from chaos. For magnitude and eircles. The Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred the Austrian Order of the Golden Fleece erudition the "Catholic Encyclopedia" easupon King Ferdinand, and the latter, with his consort, is about to pay a state visit to Vienna and Ischl.

For imagnitude and erudition the "Catholic Encyclopedia" easupon King Ferdinand, and the latter, with his consort, is about to pay a state visit to Vienna and Ischl. eral tope seems too often to be hesitatingly est virtue. Addis and Arnold's, or rather Scannell's, "Catholic Dictionary" is also a respectably erudite work.

In the matter of philosophy we come upon

delicate ground, for, while we have philo-sophical works enough in English, the vast false and misleading systems and canno be touched, save as curiosities of mental aberration, by Catholics, for whom and by whom they were not written. But on the philosophical shelf one turns to the Stony-hurst Manuals, valuable contributions all of Catholicity to popular philosophical science.
This list includes Maher's "Psychology." Rickaby's "First Principles" and "Moral-Philosophy," Devas's "Political Economy," Clarke's "Logic," Boedder's "Natural The-clogy," and in their orthodox company we shall leave poor Mivart "On Truth" and Mr. W. S. Lilly's "Great Enigma" and other works. Strong meat for the mere lay reader, but not to be missed in any list of Catholic works, is Harper's "Metaphysics."
What of Newman? We must simply add ill his works, from the "Grammar of Assent" to the "Parochial and Plain Sermone," and

also Allies's "Chair of Peter. If you were to take these, volume by volume, you would have about forty of your hundred books. Suppose we add, with contemptuous generosity, the works of Manning, Vaughan, Father Faber, Wise-man and Ward, somebody will say that the list is for laymen, and that they are not all have missed the most noted work on ethics in English, that of Dr. Cronin, to say noth-ing of Dr. Coffey's work on "Scholastic Philosophy" and Dr. MacCaffrey's "History of the Catholic Church in Modern Times." Mr. Hilaire Belloc says we want a good

Catholic history, but we have all a weak-ness for Lingard. How many volumes of the one hundred shall we credit him with? Was Shakespeare a Catholic? Possib certainly Ben Jonson was, for a time, and probably Marlowe. My list of books of probably Marlowe. My list of books of that time must include Father Parsons and Father Campion, as well as Crashaw's "Way to the Temple." You observe, we have scarcely touched the Continent. What of Germany? Happily for our purposes they must be almost ail ruled out, because we cater for English readers, and but few have been translated. Some of Calderon's works are in English, as "Life Is a Dream." Several paper basis. The war will be carried on with paper money, so far as the country itself is concerned. In the second place, resort will be had to surtages and forced loans from the wealthy. All the reserve resources of the nation will be of England, and a jury in 1688. The defence was drained to meet the necessities of the Coverned that the words spoken were actually true, and a place and the pages of Froissart deserve that the words spoken were actually true, and we class Rabelais and Erasmus as Catholics If so, several volumes are added to the hundred. Frederic Mistral's "Mirèlo" should also have a place, and René Bazin's "The Rising Corn" and the "Nun"—in fact, I would add every volume of his which has been Englished. The Abbé Prévost's "Manon Lescaut" is, of course, a classic, but scarcely a Catholic work, and Alexandre Dumas may perhaps have been a Catholic, but he is ruled out. Now that everybody is speaking about Portugal, you must have a volume of Camoens, and, of course, Féne-

lon's "Telemachus" and Bossuet's "I'ni versal History."

The trouble is to compress the good books into the hundred. We have made no room yet for M. Maeterlinck, at least "The Lightless," "Peleas and Melisande." and "The Treasury of the Humble," and had almost forgotten "The Confessions of St.

Even the great Catholic poets, Chaucer, Pope, Dryden, Moore—not to mention Coventry Patmore, Aubrey de Vere, Faber, or Father Russell, will clamor for a volume or two each.
What, then, about the novelists—ancient

and modern? After all, they are the most interesting books. I am a fanatical admirer of Father Sheehan. Six books at least of his must be found room for, and Father H. Benson is a good second. Then we have chicken roast. It was in the autumn, and was in the school yard. It was a close approach to a barbecue. Every man, woman and child in the district was there. Nothing else has ever aroused such an interest in the Kile district. woman has written so much enthralling fiction, so clearly and so wholesomely as she. With all his faults, we must find a place for the "Reliques of Father Prout." to say nothing of More's "Utopia" and the works of Lope de Vega. Our hundred is nearly filled and we have

not mentioned Katharine Tynan, Rosa Mulholland, or M. E. Francis, to say nothing of Mr. Belloc. Lady Georgiana Fullerton was a favorite with Catholic families some time since, but honestly is too goody-goody for my taste. We shall scarcely have room for the works of J. Jeffrey Roche or John Boyle O'Reilly, or even of conscientious historians like Father Meehan or What about Max Pemberton, Virginia Crawford, Marion Crawford? Certainly push out as many of the others as needful. but make room for Marion Crawford. To have Italy treated from a Catholic point of view by a man of brains who can write, that is the unique charm he offers you. Now you have more than a hundred best Cathoks-and any one can add another hundred.

A Man Behind the Gun.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have for days been searching the press to find some one who, like Mr. John Worthy, would announce his intention to ignore the law making it a feloay to carry revolvers without a license. The Constitution is very explicit on this point, and when it conflicts with the laws passed by our so-called representatives at Albany I shall follow it, as will, I am sure, many others. If necessary I shall fight the matter up to the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, May 13. Views of a Manhattan Reactionary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: "Tommyrot" again. "water famine impending"! Why, in
thirty days hence 80 per cent. who use baths in
tubs will have departed for sea, mountain or
valley; the others will go to the river baths. The
consumption of water then will be far less, as all
that remainder drink their whiskey without water
to speak of.

to speak of. New York, May 18.